


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# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, for the Years 1806 and 1807.

	January 1806.	April 1806.	January 1807.
President of the Council	Earl Camden*	Earl Fitzwilliam*	Viscount Sidmouth*
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Eldon*	Lord Erskine*	Lord Erskine*
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Westmoreland*	Viscount Sidmouth*	Lord Holland*
First Lord of Treasury	Right Hon. William Pitt*		
First Lord of Admiralty	Lord Barham*	Lord Grenville*	Lord Grenville*
First Lord of the Ordnance	Lord Hawkesbury*	Viscount Howick*	Right Hon. Thos. Grenville*
Master-General of the Ordnance	Earl of Chatham*	Earl of Moira*	Earl Spencer*
Secretary of State, Home Department.	Lord Mulgrave*	Right Hon. Chas. James Fox*	Viscount Howick*
Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs.	Lord Viscount Castlereagh*	Right Hon. Wm. Windham*	Right Hon. Wm. Windham*
Department of War and Colonies.	Lord Viscount Castlereagh*	Lord Henry Petty*	Lord Henry Petty*
Chapellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer	Lord Viscount Castlereagh*	Lord Minto*	Right Hon. Geo. Tierney*
President of Board of Control for Affairs of India	Duke of Montrose*	Lord Auckland*	Lord Auckland*
Board of Trade	Lord Harrowby*	Earl of Derby*	Earl of Derby*
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. William Dundas*	Right Hon. H. Fitzpatrick*	Right Hon. H. Fitzpatrick*
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Geo. Caning*	Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan*	Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan*
Treasurer of the Navy	Right Hon. George Rose*	Earl Temple*	Earl Temple*
Joint Paymaster of the Forces	Rt. Hon. Lord C. Somerset*	Lord John Townshend*	Lord John Townshend*
Joint Paymasters general	Duke of Montrose*	Earl of Buckinghamshire*	Earl of Buckinghamshire*
Secretaries of the Treasury	Lord Charles Spencer*	Earl of Carysfort*	Earl of Carysfort*
Master of the Rolls	William Huskisson, Esq.	Right Hon. N. Vansittart*	Right Hon. N. Vansittart*
Attorney General	W. Sturges Bourne, Esq.	John King, Esq.	W. H. Freeman, Esq.
Solicitor General	Sir William Grant*	Sir William Grant*	Sir William Grant*
	Hon. Spencer Perceval	Sir Arthur Pigott	Sir Arthur Pigott
	Sir Vicary Gibbs	Sir Samuel Romilly	Sir Samuel Romilly

## IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Hardwicke*	Duke of Bedford*	Duke of Bedford*
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Redesdale*	Right Hon. Geo. Ponsonby*	Right Hon. Geo. Ponsonby*
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Charles Long*	Right Hon. William Elliott*	Right Hon. William Elliott*
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. John Foster.*	Right Hon. Sir J. Newport*	Right Hon. Sir J. Newport*

Those marked \*, are of the Cabinet.

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# INTRODUCTORY VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE, IN THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OF ITS NATIONS TO EACH OTHER, DURING THE YEAR 1806.

*Deduced from the principal Events in which they are interested; Chronologically arranged.*

EVENTS of no common magnitude, and importance, have lately passed under our notice. They excite our wishes to know, not merely their course, but their origin and causes. In fact, the accounts we receive of them, is barely intelligible to us, while their history is yet recent; and we well know, that after a short time has elapsed, the memory, losing a correct impression of their order, is liable to the inconvenience of confusion, by misplacing them, and thereby misjudging their relative influence and importance. We have, therefore, thought it advisable to submit a slight survey of public events, from the beginning of the year 1806, although our work did not commence till much of that year had elapsed: our intention being to render intelligible to future readers, what otherwise they might find obscure. The opposite page comprizes a comparative view of the British Ministry in January, and April 1806, and January 1807.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### JANUARY.

9. The remains of Lord Nelson, who had fallen in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 20, 1805, having been yesterday removed from Greenwich Hospital, where they had lain in state, by water, to the Admiralty, were this day conveyed, in grand funeral procession, to St. Paul's Cathedral, for solemn interment.

16. Intelligence received of the peace signed at Presburg between Austria and France.—This peace was the result of an uncommon series of actions and battles between these powers; in which the French had so decidedly the advantage, that Austria became disheartened, and terminated the war with all possible speed. The first disaster was, the capture of the Austrian army under General Mack, in October. Vienna was entered by the French in November. The Austrian Emperor retired towards Olmutz. The battle of Austerlitz, in which the Russians also were engaged, was on Dec. 1. An armistice was signed Dec. 6; and peace was signed, Dec. 25, 1806. For the general terms of it *vide Austria*.

21. Session of Parliament opened by commission.—The speech chiefly noticed the  
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successes of the fleet, especially the victory off Cape Trafalgar: and desired such national munificence to the family of the late Lord Nelson, as "might preserve to the latest posterity, the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example:" it laments the events of war in Germany: but trusts to the loyalty and spirit of Britons for support and perseverance.

23. Death of Rt. Hon. W. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. See his Life, in the Panorama.

27. Mr. H. Lascelles moved the H. of Commons, for an address to his Majesty, desiring a public funeral for Mr. Pitt. Ayes 258. Noes 89.

29. Intelligence received of the death of Marquis Cornwallis, at Ghauzepore, in the Province of Benares, in India, of which country he was Governor General. He died Oct. 5, 1805. Aged 67.

### FEBRUARY.

5. In consequence of Mr. Pitt's death, a new administration came into office.—*Vide* comparative list of the British ministry.

6. Admiral Duckworth captured and destroyed in the bay of St. Domingo, five sail of French line of battle ships.

### Taken.

L'Alexandre, . . . . . 84 guns.

Le Jupiter . . . . . 74

Le Brave . . . . . 75

Driven on shore and wrecked.

L'Imperial . . . . . 120 guns.

Le Diomed . . . . . 84

22. Public funeral of late Mr. Pitt.

26. General Fast in England.

27. Advices received of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, by Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, Jan. 10.

— General Fast in Scotland.

### MARCH.

3. Lord Ellenborough being Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, it was thought; that there was an inconsistency in his being at the same time a Judge and a Cabinet Minister; as he might be the proposer of laws, &c., in one capacity, which he might also be the medium of officially enforcing, in another capacity. This subject was discussed in the House of Lords, on a motion against it, by the Earl of Bristol. Negatived without a division. Also in the H. of Commons. Negatived 222 to 64.

— Session of the French Legislature opened

by Buonaparté.—An expression he used in his speech is selected by M. Talleyrand, as proper for the consideration of Mr. Fox.—*Vide France*; also *Negotiation Papers*, p. 873.

13. Capture of the Marengo of 80 guns, with the French Rear-Admiral Linois, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, on their return from India, where they had cruized very successfully. They were taken by the squadron under Sir John Borlase Warren.

28. In the H. of Commons Lord Henry Petty opened the Budget, or Ways and Means of Supply for the current year. For the principal features of his plan, *vide the state of the Public Finances for 1806*.

#### APRIL.

3. In the H. of Commons, Mr. Windham gave the outlines of his plan for a new organization of the army. He proposed that, *The Regular Army* should not have any present increase of pay. The pay of the officers is left for future consideration. Soldiers are hereafter to be enlisted for 7 years, at the end of that period they may claim their discharge; may follow any trade in any place. If they choose to enlist for 7 years more, to receive 6d. per week additional pay; and at the end of this term, a small pension, in addition to the advantages of first 7 years. If they enlist a third 7 years, to receive additional 1s. weekly pay, and at the end 1s. a day pension for life. The present army to enjoy the bounties, but not the right of claiming discharge. Chelsea allowances also to follow the same principle.—*The Militia* to be lowered nearly to 40,000. The ballot to cease. Vacancies to be filled up by recruiting at a limited bounty.—*The Volunteers* to have clothing for this year, but no longer: no pay or allowances. Government will find arms, but not contingent expenses. No rank higher than captain. No Volunteer officer to command a regular officer, unless below the rank of captain.—*Armed Inhabitants*. The population of the country to be trained to the use of arms. To include those not in any of the former classes: not clothed; not embodied; but to learn to shoot, or handle a pike: to be taught 26 half days in the year, and allowed for each half day, 1s. To be divided into four ages, from 16 to 40. One year's training deemed sufficient. The King in Council to judge of the ages to be trained. Supposed 200,000 persons enough at first.

16. Rupture with Prussia announced by embargo laid on Prussian vessels, in reprisal for King of Prussia having taken possession of the Electorate of Hanover, and excluded British vessels from the northern ports.

20. Declaration and protest of George III. of Great Britain: Elector of Hanover,

&c. on the Prussian occupation of Hanover, dated Windsor.

21. Message from his Majesty, to Parliament, announcing the Rupture with Prussia.

22. A Russian force having taken possession of Cattaro, part of the province of Venetian Dalmatia, though not properly subject to Venice, but since the dissolution of the Venetian government, to Austria, (*Vide Panorama*, p. 97, &c.)—France declared, in an article in the *Moniteur*, the French official paper, that she insisted on receiving this town and its district from Austria, solely; as specified by treaty between these powers, at Presburg. *Vide Austria*.

— In H. of Commons Mr. Paull exhibited charges against Marquis Wellesley, for misconduct during his government in India. — Death of the Prince of Orange.

23. Skirmish between the Swedish and Prussian troops: the latter take possession of the duchy of Lauenburgh. *Vide Sweden*.

25. His Swedish Majesty embargoes all Prussian vessels in his dominions, blockades the Prussian ports, with frigates, &c.

— On the *American* station, a shot fired from H. M. S. *Leander*, Capt. Whitby, off Sandy Hook, killed a man on board an American sloop.—This incident was the more unfortunate, as the Americans were urging a course of complaint against the pressing of American sailors by British ships of war. Submission to this practice was refused by the Americans; and, in the non-compliance with signals for the purpose of this vessel's being examined, as to whether she had any British seamen on board, this man was killed. The French party in America used every art to inflame the minds of the populace on this occasion. Great clamour was raised against the captain of the *Leander*, (who, it is understood, was at dinner on board another vessel, at the time). The grand jury of New York found a bill for murder against Capt. Whitby; and the president of the United States issued a proclamation for apprehending him, &c.

29. Lord Melville having been impeached by the H. of Commons, for sundry misdemeanors in respect to his personal use of the public money, in his office of Treasurer of the Navy, the proceedings on this impeachment commenced this day. It may be proper to hint, that his Lordship was supposed to have had more money in his office than the law allowed, as balances; to have borrowed part of this money from time to time, for which accommodation he paid no interest; and to have permitted a confidential servant in the office, Alexander Trotter, Esq. to have derived improper advantages from such money. As Mr. Trotter was the

active man in this business, an Act of Parliament, screening him from punishment, was passed, in order, by obtaining his evidence, to affect his principal. He, being thus at liberty to speak openly, took the major part of the guilt on himself, independently of his Lordship; leaving on his principal the blame of having placed an undue confidence and partiality in a favourite servant. (*Vide* the termination of the trial, June 12.)

## MAY.

12. Message from his Majesty to the H. of Commons, recommending that an annuity of £3000 be settled on the present Earl Nelson (brother to the late Admiral Lord Nelson) and to accompany the title: with £120,000 for the purchase of a mansion and lands, to be annexed to the dignity, as the seat of the earldom.

34. Motion in the H. of Commons, by Mr. Jeffery of Poole, criminating Earl St. Vincent; negatived. Mr. Fox moved directly contrary propositions; carried.

— Ships belonging to Hamburgh, Oldenburgh, Bremen, and Papenburgh, relieved from embargo, &c. (*Vide* Panorama, p. 141.)

— News arrived of peace in India, with Scindiah, one of the Marhatta chiefs.

22. In H. of Commons; Lord H. Petty moved for leave to bring in a bill for more speedily examining the public accounts. He stated the amount of the accounts unexamined to be £455,600,000.

14. Order of council for general reprisals against the vessels, &c. of Prussia.

## JUNE.

5. Louis Bonaparte, with great ceremony, proclaimed King of Holland, by his brother Napoleon, at St. Cloud. *Vide* Holland.

10. Mr. Fox moves in the H. of Commons a resolution for the abolition of the African slave trade. (*Vide* Panorama, p. 706.)

12. Lord Melville's trial terminated: acquitted by majority of his peers.—Lord Melville was impeached of converting to his own use, in 1786, £10,000 of the public money, he being then Treasurer of the Navy. This he refused to account for in the H. of Commons, June 11, 1805. Not guilty 121, guilty 15.—2. Of permitting Mr. Trotter to deposit the public money at Coutts, & Co. private bankers, in violation of the act, which directed it to remain at the Bank, where, when it was paid, the service it was paid for was specified. Not guilty 83, guilty 53.—3. That after passing the act, 25 Geo. III. the same conduct. Not guilty 84, guilty 52.—4. That his Lordship and Mr. Trotter, on the commencement of the sitting of the commission of enquiry, Feb.

1803, mutually agreed to burn all books, memorandums, and vouchers.—5. That Lord Melville received loans of large sums of money from Trotter, which he knew to be public money, in the hands of Coutts, and Co. bankers. Not guilty 89, guilty 47.—

6. Among these sums one is specified of £22,000 without interest. Not guilty 85, guilty 51.—7. Repeats the sixth charge.—

8. That Trotter, though poor, was always in advance to Lord M. 10 or £20,000, which, therefore Lord M. knew to be public money. Not guilty 122, guilty 14.—9. That Trotter made these advances to Lord M. in consideration of his connivance at Trotter's profit made on the public money. Not guilty 123, guilty 13.—10. That between 1784 and 1786, Lord M. had appropriated £27,000 of the public money. Not guilty, 124, guilty 12.

18. Lord Grenville in the H. of Lords, moved sundry resolutions for amending the mode of administering justice in Scotland.

24. Concurrence of the H. of Peers in the resolution of the Commons for abolishing the slave trade. (*Vide* Panorama, p. 706.)

24. Intelligence from India of peace with Holkar, the last of the inimical Mahratta chiefs. Signed Dec. 24.

## JULY.

2. Message from His Majesty—to increase the incomes of certain of the Royal Family. Lord H. Petty moved that there be granted out of the Consolidated Fund to the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge £6000 per Ann. making their incomes £18,000 per Ann.—Princess Charlotte of Wales £7000, Duchess Dowager of Gloucester £4000, Duke of Gloucester £14,000. Princess Sophia of Gloucester in lieu of £4000 on the aggregate fund £4000, making in all an addition of £51,000.

4. Victory of Maida, in Calabria. (*Vide* Panorama, p. 181.)

12. Treaty signed at Paris between France, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and several other smaller German states, by which the latter renounce their connection with the German Empire, and place themselves under the protection of France, under the title of "the Confederation of the Rhine." *Vide* France.

20. Treaty of peace between France and Russia signed by D'Oubril on the part of the latter. *Vide* Negotiation Papers, p. 879.

23. Parliament prorogued by commission, after a speech in His Majesty's name, hinting at the negotiations for peace.

28. Surrender of Buenos-Ayres to the English. (*Vide* Panorama, p. 187.)

## AUGUST.

2. Lord Lauderdale departs for Paris, to conduct negotiations for peace with the French government.
7. The Emperor of Germany resigns his title and station, as head of the Germanic body, in consequence of the Confederation of the Rhine. Having about two years before assumed the title of Emperor of Austria, he now retains this as his principal title. *Vide Austria.*
13. The Emperor of Russia holds a grand council, which advises a refusal to ratify D'Oubril's treaty made at Paris. The influence of this refusal on the negotiations for peace between France and England is considerable. *(Vide Negotiation Papers, pp. 879, 884.)*
20. Lord Holland and Lord Auckland appointed by His Majesty joint commissioners to treat with the American commissioners, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney, for the termination of disputes between the two countries.
25. John Philip Palm, bookseller at Nuremberg, shot by a French military commission, for selling publications in opposition to Buonaparté. Five others condemned at the same time, but escaped.

## 30. Russian Manifesto against France.

## SEPTEMBER.

9. Tremendous hurricane at Dominica and Martinique.
12. Death of Lord Thurlow. *(Vide Panorama, p. 391.)*
13. Death of Mr. Fox. *(Vide Panorama, p. 395.)*
14. French squadron dispersed in a storm. L'Impetueux, 74 guns, destroyed in the Chesapeake by the English.
17. Order of Council for opening the trade with Buenos-Ayres; diminishing the Import duties, &c.
20. King of Prussia, with his Queen, joins his army against the French.
21. Bonaparté addresses circular letters to the Confederation of the Rhine, ordering their contingents against Prussia.
25. Bonaparté leaves Paris to join his army in Germany.
30. The Archduke Ferdinand of Wurtzburg, brother to the Emperor of Austria, accedes to the Confederation of the Rhine.

## OCTOBER.

1. Lord Morpeth sent to the Court of Prussia.
5. Louis Bonaparté, King of Holland, accompanies the Dutch troops intended to cooperate against Prussia.
8. Changes in the British administration in consequence of the death of Mr. Fox. *(Vide British Ministry in a former page.)*

9. King of Prussia's Manifesto against France. *(Vide Panorama, p. 321\*.)*

## 12. Lord Lauderdale returns to England, negotiations for peace with France having failed.

## 14. Battle of Auerstadt between the French and Prussians, the latter defeated with immense loss:—leads to the defeat of Prince Hohenlohe, with the left wing of the Prussians, loss of Sietlin and Custrin, also of Berlin 24th.

22. His Majesty's declaration of the causes of the rupture of the negotiation with France. *(Vide Panorama, p. 317.)*

## 24. Parliament dissolved by Proclamation.

## 25. Bonaparté establishes his head quarters at Berlin, holds levees, &amp;c. in the Palace there.

## 31. The Spanish general, Miranda, formerly in the service of France, lately adventuring on his own account, having fitted out in North America a small fleet, for the purpose of effecting an insurrection in the Caracas, a province of Spanish South America, after several fruitless attempts fails of his purpose, and returns to Trinidad.

— A revolution in the black Empire of Hayti, i. e. that part of the island of St. Domingo which formerly belonged to the French. After the transportation of Toussaint from this island, in 1804, the government was assumed by Dessalines, a negro chief, who caused himself to be crowned Emperor of Hayti, by which name this island was called by its natives when first discovered. — This Emperor being killed, Christophe, a negro general who headed the insurrection against him, assumes the government in his place. Manifestoes, &c. calumniating the memory of the late Emperor, are printed and dispersed; together with general invitations to all foreigners to trade with the island; which had been (unwisely) restricted and limited by Dessalines, to the injury of the inhabitants.

## NOVEMBER.

## 1. Lord Morpeth returned from the continent; the battle of Auerstadt having rendered his mission unproductive.

## 3. Proclamation in Poland from the French head-quarters, calling on the Poles to resume their ancient establishment as a people; signed by General Dombrowski.

## 6. The Electors of Saxony, and of Hesse, accede to the confederation of the Rhine.

## 7. Lubec taken by assault. The French overcome the opposition of the Prussians, who had retreated thither, under General Blucher, from Auerstadt. The citizens suffer extremely from the cruelty and licentiousness of the victors: the city being pillaged, &amp;c. for a considerable time.



7. Magdeburgh surrenders to the French.
9. The Duke of Brunswick died at Ottersen, near Altona, in consequence of a wound in the head, received at the battle of Auerstadt, and of vexation at succeeding circumstances.
10. French army enters Poland.
12. General Crawford sails from Falmouth with nearly 6,000 men.
19. Westminster Election ends, having lasted 15 days. Votes for Sir S. Hood, 3,478. Mr. Sheridan, 4,758. Mr. Paull, 4,481.
- Hamburg occupied by the French, who confiscate all English property found there; and put the English merchants under arrest.
20. Hameln surrenders to the French.
21. Lord Hutchinson embarks for the continent; his object—the Prussian army, &c.
- Bonaparte publishes a decree declaring Britain in a state of BLOCKADE.
28. The French enter Warsaw, the capital of Poland.

## DECEMBER.

1. Bonaparte arrives in Poland. Issues a proclamation, in which he determines to occupy all the countries he has overcome, till Britain shall restore all the conquests she has made!
2. Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, issues a decree enforcing the BLOCKADE of Britain.
15. Meeting of the new Imperial Parliament: Mr. Abbot re-chosen speaker of the H. of Commons.
19. His Majesty's speech by Commission, to Parliament. (*Vide Panorama*, p. 870.)
22. Negotiation papers laid before Parliament. (*Vide Panorama*, p. 878.)

The principal events of the year as they affect Britain, may be considered as, 1. The death of its most eminent statesmen and officers: with, 2. The consequent changes in administration: 3. The attempt at negotiations for peace: with, 4. Their failure: 5. The controversy with America, and its arrangements: 6. The breach with Prussia and its termination: 7. The election of a new Parliament: 8. The BLOCKADE of the island: and 9. The conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Buenos Ayres.

## AUSTRIA.

By the articles of the treaty of Presburg, signed Dec. 25, 1805, Austria relinquishes to France every thing beyond the Alps; the Venetian dominions: several principal cities to the King of Bavaria; five cities on the Danube to the King of Wirtemberg, with part of the Brisgaw. The Emperor of Austria takes the pub-

lic debts of these districts on himself; receives Saltzburgh, and Berchtesgaden; for Duke Ferdinand, the principality of Wurtemberg. Bavaria takes Augsburg, Wirtemberg takes Borsdorf; the Helvetic republic is acknowledged, also the Batavian. Presburg and its environs to be evacuated by the French in five days; Moravia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Styria, in ten days; and in two months, the whole of the hereditary dominions of Austria, except Brannau. Venice shall be given up in fifteen days to the French: Istria, Dalmatia, the mouths of the Cattaro, and the Venetian Isles, in six weeks.

Jan. 15. The Emperor issues a proclamation to the inhabitants of Vienna, on his return to that capital, "impressed with sentiments of their inviolable attachment and fidelity."

The Archduke Charles issues a proclamation to his army, which must "return to the peace establishment, till the protection of the throne and the country summon them to new dangers and new glory," after a period of repose.

Feb. 1. Proclamation of the Emperor to his subjects: "Has made great sacrifices, with difficulty wrung from his heart"—for the welfare of millions, in the return of peace. "The wounds inflicted by the war are deep: several years may be necessary to heal them, and to obliterate the impression inflicted by the sufferings of this unfortunate period."

Aug. 6. The Emperor of Austria resigns the office of Emperor of Germany, because he finds it impossible to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election; and because the Convention of July 12, signed at Paris, has entirely destroyed every such hope. "Being thus convinced of the impossibility of fulfilling the duties of the Imperial functions, we consider as dissolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the states of the Germanic empire; considering as extinguished by the Confederation of the states of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the empire, do resign the Imperial crown, and the Imperial government, and absolve all states of the empire from their duties," &c.—By a second proclamation the Emperor continues the salaries and appointments of the officers, &c., connected with the dignity of Emperor.

The chief matters relating to Austria are, 1. The treaty of Presburg: 2. The squabble about Cattaro, which, France not having occupied it within the time appointed for its delivery by Austria, was seized by the Russians and Montenegrins, as being no longer the property of Austria but of France: 3. The resignation of the Imperial crown of Germany: 4. The distressed state of the finan-

ces. 5. The interest of Austria in the affairs of Poland, and the proposition of restoring to that country its independence and monarchy.

#### DENMARK.

This country maintains its neutrality, hitherto. The French conduct at Hamburgh renders this difficult; but the occupation of Bonaparte in Poland, does not yet suffer him to overwhelm this kingdom.

#### FRANCE.

*Jan. 14.* The Arch-Chancellor gives notice of the marriage of Prince Eugene (Beauharnois) with the Princess Augusta, daughter of the King of Bavaria.

*March 3.* Bonaparte, on opening the session of the legislative body, used the following expressions concerning England. "I am desirous of peace with England. On my part, I shall never retard that moment. I shall always be ready to conclude it in adopting for its bases, the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens."—This passage was extracted by M. Talleyrand in his correspondence with Mr. Fox, and led to the negotiations for peace between France and England.

—Annual Exposé, at the opening of the session of the legislative body,—states a project of navigation of the Seine from Paris to Châtillon,—improvements on the Saône at Chalons, Tours, and Maçon, with a cathedral at the latter place,—pays great attention to Lyons, as the "capital of French industry."—Savoy,—Piedmont: a brother of Bonaparte will govern and reside at Turin.—Genoa, "her wishes are to be French: she is half so already"—has solicited the honour of adoption by France: this wish has been accomplished.—The ancient kingdom of the Lombards is restored.

—Italy, her power is our own. Roads are repairing; bridges building; canals forming; basins digging; ports cleansing; weighing machines for the roads, in number 125; telegraphs.—New cities in La Vendée—cruisers and privateers—"It was Bonaparte's chief aim, by getting Dalmatia into his hands, to be ready to protect the independence of Turkey"—"Let England be finally convinced of her imbecility."

4. Message from Bonaparte to the French Senate;—has "married the Princess Stephanie, niece of our dearly beloved spouse, to Prince Charles, hereditary Prince of Baden;" and has adopted the said Princess Stephanie.

*May 27.* Ragusa taken possession of by the French.

*May 30.* Bonaparte issues an edict, announcing an assembly of the principal Jews, at Paris, for July 15. The number appointed from the whole of France is 74.

*July 12.* The act of the Confederation of the

Rhine signed at Paris. It comprises France, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, Berg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Weilburg, Nassau-Usingen, Hohenzollern-Oehingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Salm-Salm, Salm-Kyrburg, Isenburg, Birstein, and Lichtenstein, Arenberg, and Leyin; who determine to be for ever separated from the Germanic body, to abolish all laws of the empire by which they have been hitherto bound; to assume titles of higher rank than heretofore; to meet in congress at Frankfort; to enter no service of foreign powers; and not to alienate any part of any sovereignty, except to the confederates, &c. &c. Contingent of France, 200,000 men, Bavaria 30,000, Wirtemberg 12,000, Baden 3,000, Berg 5,000, Darmstadt, 4,000, Nassau, Hohenzollern, and others 4,000.

*Aug. 4.* The assembly of the Jews deputed to represent that nation held sittings at Paris: several questions proposed to it, this day; but, they are extraordinary, only by their little importance.

*Oct. 6.* The Jews address a letter, from this assembly to those of their nation and religion, announcing Buonaparte's intention of convening at Paris, a Grand Sanhedrin, and inviting "our dear brothers to choose men known for their wisdom, friends of truth and of justice, and capable of concurring with us in this great work," that all the Jews in Europe may co-operate in the regeneration of their brethren, under the inspection of Napoleon the great.

10. Message from Bonaparte informing the French Senate of the War with Prussia, including a note from M. de Knobelsdorff, the Prussian minister, in which he says, "But above all, what proves the spirit of this measure [the Prussian armaments] is, that his Majesty has concerted it with no person whatsoever: and that the intelligence respecting it arrived sooner at Paris, than at Vienna, St. Petersburg and London."

—Bonaparte heads his army against Prussia, which he leads from France, to Berlin, &c. and to Poland, &c. after the battle of Auerstadt.

The chief observables in France internally, are. 1. The attempts made to give importance to ordinary occurrences, such as the repair of roads, bridges, &c. with the planning of canals, improvements in the ports, dock-yards, &c.—2. The general deadness of mercantile adventure, and *adventurous* trade, &c. notwithstanding the annual exhibition of goods at a kind of fair in Paris.—3. The prevalent use of English commodities, notwithstanding all endeavours of Bonaparte to prevent it. [C] The English language is so prevalent in France, that besides there being already a news-paper printed in this language at Paris, M. Gagliani, a bookseller, came to London, &

the close of 1806, as an agent for establishing correspondents on behalf of a projected Magazine, to be published monthly at Paris, in the English language. The news-paper was established with intention to degrade the English nation; but seems to have spread a desire for additional acquaintance with English literature.]—4. The forcible conscription of the youth.—5. The state of religion, and religious opinion.

The observables as to the *external* conduct of France are, 1. Its duplicity, and finess.—2. The state of warfare into which it plunges its neighbours.—3. The success of that warfare.—4. Farther plans of a like nature.—5. The extent of its present power, by means of having subjected Holland, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Northern Italy, Southern Italy, &c., to its yoke.—6. The enmity of its chief against Britain which hitherto refuses to wear that yoke.

#### GERMANY.

*Feb. 14.* The Brunswickers presented to their Duke, on a report that he was to exchange his territories for others, a petition most honourable to his character, in which they intreat him not to leave them: they enumerate the advantages the Duke has procured for their country, and profess their pride and happiness in his person and character.

The changes and vicissitudes of this country, are noticed under FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, &c.

*Feb. 25.* Marshall Bernadotte's proclamation, whereby Anspach being ceded to France by Prussia, is given to Bavaria.

28. The Prince Royal of Bavaria assumes the title of Archduke; and a number of Princes, Counts, &c. whose territories lie between the rivers Iller, Lech, and Danube, merge into the dominions of Bavaria.

*March 15.* Bonaparte's brother in law, Prince Murat, appointed Duke of Cleves and Berg, in perpetuity. These countries being ceded to France by the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria.

#### HOLLAND.

*Jan. 1.* The tax on professions takes place from this day: hereafter no person can exercise any traffic, commerce, trade, profession, &c. &c. without having obtained a patent, to be renewed yearly. These patents must pay, according to the extent of the business done by individuals, from 500 florins down to a single florin. The theatres and other establishments of diversion are equally subjected to this tax. Those who wear hair powder are taxed, by patent, 5 florins, 5. so. Same day takes place an extraordinary duty on hats, gloves, stockings, pantaloons, waistcoats, breeches, watches, clocks, tablecloths, perfumes, preserved

fruits, playing cards, almanacks, newspapers, and all other articles of luxury. The tax is to be paid by the buyer to the seller, over and above the value of the article.

*May 24.* Treaty between France and Holland for the establishment of a King of Holland, signed at Paris.

*June 5.* The extraordinary ambassadors of Holland, at Paris, were fetched with great state to the throne of Bonaparte, and after three profound reverences, they intreat him to "grant, as the supreme chief of the republic, as King of Holland, Prince Louis Napoleon, brother of your Majesty, to whom we deliver, with entire and respectful confidence, the administration of our laws, the defence of our rights, and all the interests of our beloved country—closely united, by her very destiny, to that of your immense and immortal empire."—Graciously granted, of course. "I proclaim Prince Louis, King of Holland. Reign, Prince, over these people." His Imperial Highness, Prince Louis, then advanced to the foot of the throne and made his acknowledgements: "I will go and reign in Holland, since those people desire it, and I am ordered by your Majesty.—United by interest, my people will likewise be united by their sentiments to your Majesty and to France."

Bonaparte continues in his brother the office of Connestable of France. Allows Cardinal Fesch (his uncle) to be coadjutor to the Arch-chancellor of the Germanic Empire. Confers the principality of Benevento on Talleyrand: that of Ponte Corvo on Marshal Bernadotte. In his message to the Senate, he says, "in a commercial point of view, Holland being situated at the mouth of the great rivers that water a considerable portion of our territory, it was necessary that we should have a guarantee for the faithful execution of the treaties of commerce we shall conclude with her, in order to reconcile the interest of our manufactures, and of our commerce, with those of that people. Holland is the first political interest of France."

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

*General dispositions.*—1. The constitutional laws actually in force, especially the constitution of 1805, as the civil, political, and religious laws, the exercise of which is conformable to the regulations of the treaty concluded May 24 of this year, shall be preserved inviolate, with the exception of those only which shall be abolished by the present constitutional laws. 2. The administration of the Dutch colonies is regulated by particular laws, and the expenses of the colonies shall be estimated as a part of the revenues of the state. 3. The public debt is guaranteed by the present laws. 4. The Dutch language shall continue to be employed exclusively in

the laws, the publications, ordonnances, judgments, and all public acts, without distinction. 5. There shall be no changes made in the name or the value of the current coin, unless it shall be authorised by a particular law. 6. The ancient colours of the state shall be preserved. 7. The council of state shall be composed of thirteen members. The ministers shall hold their rank, their sitting, and their votes of deliberation, in the said council.—*Of religion.*—1. The King and the law grant equal protection to all religions which are professed in the state. By their authority every thing necessary for the organization, the protection, and the exercise of every kind of worship is to be confined to the interior of the churches belonging to the different communions. 2. The King shall enjoy the public exercise of his religion in his Palace, and in every other place where he shall reside.—*Of the King.*—1. The King shall have, exclusively and without restriction, the complete exercise of the government, and all the power necessary to secure the execution of the laws, and to cause them to be respected. He has the nomination to all the charges and offices, civil and military, which, according to anterior laws, were vested in the Grand Pensionary. He likewise enjoys the pre-eminence and the prerogatives hitherto attached to that dignity. The coin of the state shall bear his name. Justice shall be administered in his name. He has the right of granting a pardon, abolition, or the mitigation of the pains pronounced by judiciary awards; nevertheless, he shall not be authorised to exercise this right, but after having heard the members of the national court in his privy council. 2. Upon the death of the King, the office of guardian to the Minor King shall be vested in the Queen Dowager; and, in case of her death, in that person who shall be nominated for the purpose by the Emperor of the French, &c. &c.—*Of the Law.*—1. The law is established in Holland by the concurrence of the legislative body, formed of the assembly of their High Mightinesses, and by the King. The legislative corps is composed of 38 members, elected for five years, and nominated as follows: for the department of Holland, 17 members; Guelderland, 4; Brabant, 4; Friesland, 4; Overysse, 3; Zealand, 2; Groningen, 2; Utrecht, 2; Drenthe, 1. But the number of their High Mightinesses may be augmented by a law, in case of aggrandizement of territory. 2. To complete the number of members authorized by the foregoing article, their High Mightinesses shall present to his Majesty a list of two candidates for each of the vacant places. The King shall make the election out of the candidates proposed. 3. The present Grand Pensionary shall take the title of President of

their High Mightinesses, and exercise his function in this quality during life. The choice of his successor shall take place in the manner determined by the constitution of 1805. 4. The legislative body shall chuse a recorder out of its own body, by a plurality of votes. 5. The legislative corps shall assemble in ordinary twice in the year, viz. from the 15th of April to the 1st of June, and from the 15th of Nov. to the 15th of Jan. On the 15th of Nov. a fifth of the oldest members shall go out from the body. The first members shall go out on the 15th of Nov. 1807. Such members, notwithstanding, may be re-elected.—*Of judiciary power.*—1. The judiciary institutions shall be preserved in the mode they have been established by the constitution of 1805. 2. Relative to the judiciary power, the King shall exercise all the rights and all the authority vested in the Grand Pensionary by virtue of the constitution of 1805. 3. Every thing that relates to the exercise of military criminal justice, shall be separately regulated by an ulterior law."

On Wednesday, June 11, King Louis arrived from Breda with his wife and children at Rotterdam—about 9 o'clock same evening arrived at the Hague.

20. Gave public audience in high style: a speech was delivered by Mynheer De Vos Van Steenwyck Tot Den Hogenhof. "The assembly of their High Mightinesses, in whose name I speak, are come in a body to offer their obedience to your Maj. and to felicitate, &c." King Louis's answer considers "this as the first day of the real independence of the United States."—"However, even monarchy is not sufficient for a country which, though powerful and important, is not sufficiently so for its position, which requires forces of the first rank both by land and sea. It will therefore be necessary for it to form a connection with one of the great powers of Europe, with which its amity may be eternally secured without any alteration of its independence."

Aug. 6. King Louis suppresses certain Dutch newspapers, "for having spoken in a light and unjustifiable manner of governments with which we are at peace." Ordaining that all censure of the acts of different governments shall be punishable.

Oct. 3. King Louis's letter to their High Mightinesses, lamenting "the burdens and grievances of our good people," has assembled his troops in consequence of rumours of war—desires supplies of money—to anticipate the reception of the income—"had reckoned on a momentary aid from our faithful cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, but a concurrence of peculiar circumstances has opposed obstacles to the complete success of

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that undertaking"—no time to lose, the business is pressing.

The chief points of recollection concerning Holland are, 1. the universality and pressure of the taxes. 2. The inability of the governors to remedy the evils which overwhelm the country. 3. The erection of this republic into a Kingdom, and the King of it, Louis Bonaparte; with the new constitution, of course. 4. The Dutch army, with the anticipation of the revenue necessary to equip it. 5. The silence of the Dutch navy. 6. The failure of a loan to Louis, in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

#### ITALY.

**Dec. 27, 1805.** Bonaparte gives notice of his intention to destroy the Kingdom of Naples—"the Neapolitan dynasty has ceased to reign."

**Jan. 12.** Bonaparte informs the French senate that he has appointed Prince Eugene (Beauharnois) Viceroy of Italy, whom he has adopted as his son, and gives him an eventual right to the crown of Italy.

**Sept. 17. Rome.** An edict against assisting the rebels of adjoining countries; political disputes, and political discussions. The congregation of general police is authorised to proceed without the ordinary formalities of justice, and from the simple notoriety of the fact, against every person without distinction.

Observe, 1. In the north of Italy, the establishment of the son of Bonaparte's wife by a former husband. 2. The expulsion of the King of the two Sicilies from Naples; his Majesty takes refuge in Sicily, under the protection of British troops. 3. The placing of Joseph Bonaparte as King of Naples, which is but an uneasy station without the possession of Sicily also. (Vide Panorama, p. 918.) 4. The nullity of the Roman power civil and ecclesiastical.

#### PRUSSIA.

**Jan. 27.** Issues a proclamation professing to occupy Hanover and its dependencies, by Prussian troops, "till the conclusion of a general peace."

**Feb. 28.** The King of Prussia transfers his sovereignty over the little state of Neuchâtel, to France.

**March 28.** Proclamation by the Prussian Governor of Hanover, Count Schuilenburgh, for shutting the ports of the North Sea, against the British trade (dated Hanover) "in the same manner as when the French troops occupied the states of Hanover"—"to prevent the introduction and transit of British goods."

**April 1.** King of Prussia's proclamation for taking definitive possession of Hanover.—

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"we have signed a convention with his Majesty of France, in conformity to which the legal possession of the states of the Electoral House of Brunswick Luneburg, belonging by right of conquest to his Imperial Majesty of France, is granted to us, in exchange for the cession of three of our provinces, and in virtue of farther solemn guarantees on each side"—these countries,— "from this time forth are to be considered as in our possession, and subject to our power alone."—Magistrates, &c. to continue their functions in our name.

**June 24.** Declaration of King of Prussia in council to Hanoverian Deputies, that some things which they complained of as contrary to former public securities were only intended *pro tempore*—that his intention was only to introduce such changes, "as may be necessary to unite as intimately as possible the Hanoverian territory with my monarchy, of which it now constitutes a part."

**Sept. 12.** Proclamation by the Prussian Administration of Eichfeld and Erfurt, announcing his Prussian Majesty's intention not to consent to cede or exchange any of his provinces whatsoever, "as authorised by his Royal Majesty."

**Oct. 9.** Proclamation of the King of Prussia to his army, dated head-quarters, Erfurt. "We have to cope with an enemy who has defeated, around us, the most numerous armies; who has humbled the most powerful states; who has destroyed the most venerable constitutions; who has deprived more than one nation of its independence and its name; a similar fate was intended for the Prussian monarch—that monarchy too was doomed soon to disappear, to be subjected to a foreign master, and arrogance and rapacity already anticipated the partition of the North of Germany.—We fight then for independence, for our altars, for our home, nay, for every thing that is dear to us."—"We are also the saviours and deliverers of our German brethren."—"Great, energetic, and decisive, must be our exertions."

The points for recollection in the conduct of Prussia are 1. her concupiscence in wishing to obtain territories belonging to others, and receiving them as a bribe, from Bonaparte. 2. Her want of foresight that her own turn for being spoiled was only postponed, not forgotten. 3. Her rashness in attempting to maintain herself, single handed, against France, without, at least, attempting to derive assistance from those powers which she had rendered inimical by delusion, who yet, might have been induced, upon proper representation, to assist her. She had offended England by her conduct as to Hanover, &c: Russia, by her tergiversation af-

ter having signed the treaty of Potsdam, in which she agreed to make common cause with that power and Austria against France. 4. Her improvidence in suffering her fortified places to be unprovisioned, and risking her existence on a single army: that being dispersed, all his lost. 5. The refusal of the King to sign an armistice on degrading terms; and his reliance on Russia, for protection.

### RUSSIA

Appears to have come forward willingly to the assistance of her allies, previous to the battle of Austerlitz, in which her troops were engaged, but the main body of her contingent was not arrived. After the Emperor of Austria had made the peace of Presburg, Russia withdrew her troops; but shewed her foresight of the plan of Bonaparte, by occupying Cattaro, which checks the proceedings of France against the Ottoman empire, to the great vexation of the French chief. Since the disasters of Prussia, Russia has, for self-protection, stepped forward to oppose the French; hitherto her generals have acted cautiously and wisely, what further they may have effected is not yet known to us.

Russia maintains her relations with Britain: the signing of a peace with France by d'Oubril in July, has been disavowed. The probability is, that part of the Russian statesmen wish for peace, but that other part fear it would prove temporary and delusive, the insidious character of the enemy being so notorious as it is.

### SPAIN

Has been enfeebled by repeated losses, and fears being worse. Scarcely an article of intelligence of any importance during the whole year 1806. For the loss of its colony of Buenos Ayres, vide BRITAIN and PANORAMA, p. 187.

### SWEDEN.

Jan. 13. The King of Sweden presents a note, in which he declares it beneath his dignity to take any further part in the deliberations of the diet at Ratisbon.

April 22. Circular dispatch addressed to the ministers of his Swedish Majesty at Foreign Courts, dated Head Quarters, Griefswald. The King insists on his right to protect Lauenburgh as part of the Electorate of Hanover, against Prussia, and expresses his determination so to do. "Wherever the Swedish forces are, they cannot be attacked without the King considering such attack as a declaration of war, and in that light he will view it." "The Swedish corps under Count de Lowenhelm will never retire unless compelled by force of arms."

24. The Prussians, after a skirmish with the small body of Swedish troops, enter Lauenburgh. In consequence, Sweden blockades the ports of Prussia.

June 21. Proclamation of the King of Sweden dissolving the then Constitution of the States of Pomerania. The general constitution of Sweden is afterwards established.

June 26. The King relates that he had found difficulties and delays impede all his intentions—that the population and industry of these states did not equal those of other provinces—ordains the Swedish constitution; but promises that Pomerania shall not be subject to the debts of Sweden, or the imposts related to it.

### TURKEY.

The progress of the Wechabis has extended even to the holy city of Medina, which has surrendered to them by capitulation. The first action of the conquerors was to destroy the tomb of the founder of the Mahometan religion. Mecca is threatened with the same fate. We are taking active measures to preserve it. Constantinople.

The general state of Turkey, may be gathered from PANORAMA, p. 920. The Turkish councils have been repeatedly influenced by French politics; and then have vibrated back again to Russian influence, during the course of the year. Some of its grandees in the French interest have been strangled, which has given an antislavical turn to the opinion of the Divan. This is likely to be further confirmed by the presence of an English fleet of seven sail of the line cruising in the Black Sea, or in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, the supplies of which city are almost wholly furnished by water.

### BRITISH FINANCES.

Feb. 5. Mr. Hase, from the governor and company of the Bank of England, presented an "account from the Bank of England, of the receipt and expenditure of £7,615,167. 7s. 6d. in one year, from 3d February 1805, to 31st January 1806, by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt; and of the receipt of £1,906,104. 17s. 14d. to be applied in the quarter between Feb. 1 and May 1, 1806.

March 7. In the H. of Commons the Secretary at War moved, that 134,473 effective men be granted for the service of his Majesty—from March 25 to May 24 inclusive.

On the 28th March the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Lord Henry Petty stated the supplies it would be proper to vote for the current year, and the ways and means to meet those supplies. The amount of the funded debt on the 1st of Feb. 1805, was £493,127,000, the

annual charge upon which was £18,000,000. The amount of debt redeemed up to that day was £111,797,000, the annual charge upon which was £6,834,000, making together of debt, redeemed and unredeemed, £603,924,000, and an annual charge of £24,904,000. In the course of the year 1805, there was made an addition of £34,400,000, creating an annual charge of £1,392,000, besides £2,420,000, for the discharge of the loyalty loan, at an annual charge of £33,000, making a total for that year of debt £36,827,000, and of annual charge £1,415,000. Against this was to be put a diminution of £531,000 of debt, and £16,000 of annual charge by the redemption of the land-tax, and by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt a diminution of debt of £12,148,000; making a total diminution of debt to the amount of £12,679,000 and a diminution of annual charge to the amount of £386,000. This presented, at the commencement of the present year, an amount of funded debt of £517,280,000. The amount of debt redeemed was £123,476,000.

On the 5th Jan. 1805, there were outstanding exchequer bills to the amount of £25,253,500: of which were provided for £12,388,400; leaving unprovided for £12,865,100; navy debt £5,100,000; treasury bills £692,599; barracks £1,567,000 ordnance expenses and arrears of civil list; making a total of £20,305,686. On the 5th Jan. 1806, the outstanding exchequer bills were £27,180,400. Of which, in anticipation of aids £12,180,400, leaving unprovided for £15,000,000; navy debt £9,570,000; treasury bills £530,751; with charges for barracks, army debt, ordnance charges, and civil list arrears, making a total of £23,168,747. Thus there was an addition to the unfunded debt of £2,863,161.—He came now to the Ways and Means to meet this amount of debt, which he had thought it necessary to state thus fully and fairly, in order that the public might be completely aware of its situation, and that it might be prepared to make the necessary exertions. The first of these was the Consolidated Fund, consisting of permanent taxes to the amount of £33,935,501; from which was to be deducted for arrears of assessed taxes, £110,000, leaving a balance of £32,935,501. The charges on the consolidated fund were the charges of the public debt, amounting to £23,102,733; for paying off the five per cents, £4,757,518; making, with civil list arrears of £958,000, pensions £284,666, miscellaneous services £2,170,000, interest of the imperial loan £497,473, and other lesser items, a total of £30,188,000; from which after deducting £430,000 for the purchase of the legal quays, there remained £29,758,000.

chargeable on the consolidated fund: so that on the consolidated fund there was an excess of charge of £3,177,500 beyond the preceding year. This state of the consolidated fund he wished gentlemen to bear in mind, as it was to the consolidated fund that we were to look for the payment of the interest of the public debt.—But he wished them also to attend particularly to the state of the Sinking Fund, as it was to that we were to look for the extinction of the debt. In the year ending Feb. 1, 1803, the interest redeemed by means of this fund was £5,835,000; the unredeemed debt was at that period £180,572,000. Thus the proportion of the sinking fund to the unredeemed debt was as 1 to 82. In the year ending Feb. 1, 1806, there had been redeemed £7,566,539; the unredeemed debt was then £517,280,500; making the proportion of the redeemed to the unredeemed as 1 to 68. Total of the navy expenditure, £14,377,513. Total of the army, £17,183,696. Ordnance, £4,490,853. With several other charges, amounting in the whole to £43,690,418.

## SUPPLY

The first head then, is the		
Navy, exclusive of sea service -	£15,281,000	
Army - - - - -	18,500,000	
Ordnance—England, including		
sea service -	£3,911,000	
Ireland - - - -	807,000	4,718,000
Miscellaneous—		
England - - -	1,500,000	
Ireland - - -	670,000	2,170,000
Arrears of subsidies - - -		1,000,000
Vote of credit—		
England - - -	1,400,000	
Ireland - - -	600,000	2,000,000

Making the joint supply - 43,669,000

Add, however, separate charges of England.

To the East-India Company -	1,000,000
Deficiency of malt, 1804 -	340,000
Ditto, Ways and Means, 1805 -	1,707,000
Interest on Exchequer bills -	1,000,000

It may be proper to say a few words in explanation of that article. It arises from the method pursued of issuing Exchequer Bills bearing a certain interest. It has not hitherto been usual to provide the interest at the time the bills are voted, but it comes into the supply of the following year. It has been thought advisable, however, to bring that expence within the year, and provide for it accordingly

There is called for, also, a sum of £700,000 to pay off 5 per cent. of 1797, and in October next £500,000 more will be wanted - - - - - 1,200,000

Total supplies - - - 48,916,000  
Deduct for Ireland, 2-17ths of £43,669,000 - 5,137,528  
Also 2-17ths for Civil List and other Charges - - - 160,000 5,297,528

Remains, on account of England 43,618,472

## WAYS AND MEANS.

In the first place there were the malt and personal estate duties which he took at £2,750,000; then the grants of the proceeds of the ships captured prior to the war. His majesty's intention on this subject had been communicated to the house. Though the sum of £1,000,000 thus obtained, belonged exclusively to England, yet it was thought proper to allow two-seventeenths to Ireland. The lottery he should take at £380,000; the surplus of the Consolidated Fund at £3,500,000. The War Taxes had been taken last year at £14,500,000 but for reasons he should explain, he should take them at £18,000,000.

The Ways and Means would stand thus :  
Malt and personal estate duties £2,750,000  
Grants from proceeds of ships captured prior to the war - 1,000,000  
Lottery - - - - - 380,000  
Surplus Consolidated Fund to 5th April, 1807 - - - 3,500,000  
War Taxes - - - 19,500,000  
Deduct as likely to be outstanding. 5th Apr. 1807, 1,500,000—18,000,000  
Loan - - - - - 18,000,000  
43,630,000

The loan he had made this morning was for £20,000,000 of which £18,000,000 was for England, and £2,000,000 for Ireland. The terms of it he believed had given general satisfaction; of this loan no less a sum than £5,800,000 was to supply arrears and deficiencies of last year, so that the loan for the current year was only £12,200,000. In 1799, the right hon. gent. who had preceded him in office, had thought it necessary to have recourse to the principle of raising a considerable part of the supplies within the year. But, to enable the house to judge of the general expediency of continuing those efforts, he should state what had been the effect of the system of the war taxes last year, compared with the present war. On the 5th of

February, 1793, the unredeemed debt was £226,989,600. On the 5th of February, 1803, £480,572,000, which was an increase, in the ten years of £253,583,000, making an average increase in each year of £25,358,333.

## PROPERTY TAX.

This, said his lordship, I propose to carry at once to 10 per cent. It may seem paradoxical to say, that this mode of increase is preferable to one more gradual, and less alarming to the public. Such, however, is my opinion. A gradual rise would have led to the supposition that this was a fund to be drawn upon to an indefinite extent, but being raised at once to its natural limit, there will be less suspicion of future augmentation. It is proposed then that 10 per cent. shall be paid on all property above £50 a year, but on production of the will or deed, constituting the annuity and demonstrating the claim to exemption, the tax office will be authorised to make repayment. There will be some regulation respecting hospitals and charitable institutions. As one mode of rendering the tax more productive, I am happy to state, that the governors and directors of the bank have agreed to receive the duty on the dividends at the bank. It is proposed to empower the commissioners to make an assessment of houses and land for two years, which will save them some trouble, and it is probable that such a mode will be equally satisfactory to all. The sum which this addition will produce is estimated at 5 millions.

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Another million is expected from the customs and excise; and this source will be the more agreeable, seeing that it is derived chiefly from the enjoyments of the higher classes. It is proposed, with certain modifications and exceptions, to raise the war duties of the customs from one fourth to one third. Tobacco will be taxed under the excise. Certain woods coming under this branch are to be exempted. An addition will be made to the duty on sugar of 3 shillings additional per cwt. As this tax has continued progressively to increase, and sugar from its bulk and perishable nature cannot easily be smuggled, there is little doubt that with this addition it will be productive. The customs then I take at £700,000. Under the excise an additional duty on tobacco, and in the present circumstances, and distribution of our navy, smuggling being less practicable, it will continue productive. This will be £300,000.

Total—Customs and Excise - £1,000,000  
Property Tax - - - 5,000,000  
6,000,000



## THE LOAN.

Next follows the loan contracted for this day, which, I am happy to say, is not only upon terms advantageous to the public, but from what I have heard, is also beneficial to the contractors. The terms are,

For every £100 advanced, 100 three  
per cent. consols at 60½ - - £60 7 6  
66 Three per cents reduced 59½ - 39 3 9

99 11 3

Amount of Discount on prompt pay-  
ment - - - - - 3 10 0

103 1 3

So that the Interest paid by the public is under 5 per cent. being

£4 19 7.

To cover the interest, 1 per cent. sinking fund, charges, &c. on this loan, a sum of £1,136,000 is to be provided; which I propose to do in the following manner:

I propose to render the wine duty already existing, permanent and applicable towards the interest of the loan, which will give - - £500,000

A duty on pig iron of 40s. per ton.

This tax was formerly in contemplation, and as the object is now greatly extended in use, and as 200,000 tons was the quantity then manufactured, I apprehend that the quantity may be estimated at 250,000 tons, which at 40s. will be - - - - - 500,000

Upon this head there will be countervailing duties on foreign iron, & a fair draw-back will be allowed.

This tax will be under the excise.

The third object is, a regulation of the duties on tea. Formerly it was intended, for the relief of the lower classes, that no tea supposed to be used by them should fall under the tax. But the fact is, either that the lower classes, preferring a better article, do not buy the inferior kind, or the vendors mix it, so defrauding both government and their customers, the inferior tea is not sold. The equalization of the duties on tea is expected to produce - - - 70,000

Next I propose, that, as there is a considerable tax on auctions, there should be a tax on appraisements; both these modes being adopted to give the highest value that can be procured to objects sold. I estimate this tax at (one-half the duty on auctions) - - 66,000

Total - 1,136,000

## CIVIL LIST.

Before I sit down, I am desirous to make a few observations respecting the expenses of the Civil List, amounting on the 5th of January, 1806, to £158,000. The circumstances which have occasioned this debt; will be satisfactorily and fully explained when the subject comes under consideration. As far as I have been able to judge of the items of increased expence, many of them appear to be unavoidable. My advice is, that they should be discharged out of the proceeds of the ships captured previous to the war, of which fund there is yet a considerable surplus, even after the deduction of the million included in the Ways and Means.

## INCREASE OF PAY TO THE NAVY.

April 25. In the House of Commons Lord Howick, after a variety of preliminary observations, proceeded to the main subject of discourse by saying,

I propose to allow every ordinary seaman an additional pay of 2s. per month; to every able seaman 4s. per month; to all petty officers, who, according to the universal opinion, are so materially instrumental in preserving the discipline, and promoting the success of our fleets, 5s. per month. At the same time I mean, that a considerable addition should take place in the number of this very useful body of men. This addition to include all those who are denominated on board, the captains of the fore-castle, of the mast, of the tops, and of the afterguard, who are the most active seamen on board; and to each of them I propose an increase of 9s. 6d. per month. To master-mates and warrant officers I would give an addition of 6s. per month. As the warrant officers are retained and receive their pay during peace, as well as war, the addition to be granted them, in this instance, is only to be allowed while they are in actual service. To the master and surgeons, I have already stated, no addition is to be made. But there is a class of persons in the navy, whose claims to attention are as well founded as the general respectability of their character, I mean the chaplains; among the general advance, I propose to grant to the chaplain the appointment of schoolmaster, which will form an addition to his revenue of £20 a year. I now come to the commissioned officers, whose pay has not experienced any rise since the days of queen Anne. First, as to lieutenants, who have received but 5s. per day since that period, I should add 1s. per day; to the captains and admirals, whose pay has been as stationary as that of the lieutenants, I would also make an addition. The captains, I assure the house, although their complaints have not been so often heard, have as much ground to complain, and are as much entitled to attention, as any class in his Majesty's service. To the pay of these officers,

therefore, I would add 4s. per day. The gradation respecting the admirals I would arrange thus: to rear-admirals an addition of 3s. 6d. per day; to vice-admirals, 5s.; to admirals, 7s.; and to admirals of the fleet, 10s.—The aggregate of the estimated charges under these several heads will be £288,366 or say £300,000 per annum. But as the increase for the present year will only commence from the 1st of May next, I have only now to move for the grant of £193,168.—The plan of providing for those who are able to serve being gone through, we naturally turn our attention to those who are disabled by age, infirmity, or wounds, from any longer serving their country. For such persons Greenwich chest and Greenwich hospital already furnish some provision. As to the hospital, that institution has quite sufficient funds to answer its object, and any further allowance to the seamen who subsist on it would be rather liable to abuse; but as to the chest, its funds would be insufficient for the purpose. Those in view require an addition of from 14 to £20,000. Out of this sum I would have allowed to out-pensioners a certain addition to each, to be regulated according to their services and their present situation. From £7 a year, it should rise in gradation till it reached 1s. per day. For this sum I mean no addition to the public burthens. I propose it to be provided for by a measure which will require a bill to be brought in, namely, by a grant of 1s. in the pound from all prize-money; and, in addition to this, I have no doubt of his majesty's consent to set apart, for the same purpose, all *droits* of the admiralty. His Majesty's uniform solicitude for the comfort and reward of the navy, warrants a confidence in his acquiescence upon this subject. It will be seen that I have altogether omitted any allusion to the marines, not however from any disposition to overlook their just claims. But this description of force having so much analogy to the regular army, I thought it better to postpone any reference to their case, until the question respecting the pay of the army shall be determined.

#### COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

In the H. of Commons, April 3, 1806, Lord Castlereagh made the following statement of the comparative strength of the army at different periods.—Observing,

I select these periods, not to disparage in any degree the meritorious exertions of those who preceded in office, whose measures for the increase and improvement of the army I shall always contend were highly vigorous and productive, but as forming that criterion by which the effect of that system, which it is now proposed to explode and abrogate, can best be judged of. Including mi-

litia and artillery, the gross strength of the army at home and abroad stood as follows in effective rank and file:

1st Jan. 1804,	- - -	234,005
1st March, 1806,	- - -	267,554

Increase - 33,549

The regular army, including artillery, as distinguished from the militia:

1st Jan. 1804,	- - -	148,486
1st March, 1806,	- - -	192,372

Increase - 43,886

The regular army disposable for general service:

1st Jan. 1804,	- - -	115,947
1st March, 1806,	- - -	165,790

Increase - 49,843

This statement, I trust, will establish to the satisfaction of the house the important increase in gross strength which our army has received during the last two years—they will likewise observe, whilst the numbers of the militia have been reduced, that the relative strength of the regular army has been advanced, and that the increase in the disposable branch of the regular army has been still more marked, being not less than 49,843 men, or nearly that of one-half. Whilst I concur with the right hon. gent. in deeming a further augmentation of our force necessary under the present circumstances of the country, comparing the present amount with that at which it formerly stood when at the highest, it is impossible for the right hon. gent. to depreciate either the high condition of our existing establishment, or the system by which it has been so rapidly augmented and improved.

1st Jan. 1802,	- - -	242,440
1st March, 1806,	- - -	267,554

Present army more than at } 25,114  
any former period - - - }

Excluding the militia from our consideration in this view of the subject, and confining it to the regular army alone, by the returns before the house, it appears, that independent of any considerable loss of men sustained in the field, the annual average of deaths, desertions, and discharges, for the last six years, may be stated at about 15,000 men. An augmentation of about 8,000 men to the Irish militia was some time since ordered, and is in progress of levy.

April 29. In the H. of Commons, on the discussion of the proposed tax on pig-iron.

Lord H. Petty stated the amount of deduction for iron used in the ordnance, and the navy departments, to be altogether £51,460; the drawback on foreign iron £13,770; that on British iron £123,000; making a total, with £5000 the estimated expense of the col-

lection, of £193,000 to be deducted from the produce of the tax. The average of the drawback was £4 a ton.

Mr. Rose said, that a farmer who had four horses in his team, would pay at least 40s. a year under the tax.

Mr. Babington thought that the general effect of the tax would be severe; but in checking the machinery of the country, he apprehended its operation would be particularly injurious. The tax was afterwards abandoned.

#### REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

An Account shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of May, 1805.

Redeemed by annual million,	
&c. - - - - -	£59,076,889
Ditto by £1 per cent. per ann.	
on loans - - - - -	48,099,277
Ditto by Land Tax - - - - -	32,469,160
Ditto by £1 per cent. per ann.	
on Imperial Loan - - - - -	673,126

Total - £130,318,452

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £2,193,562 8s. 10d.

#### COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT

Laid before the House of Commons, of the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels that entered inwards at the several ports of Great Britain, including their repeated voyages in different periods of peace and war.

In the year 1792, being the year of peace which preceded the late war—

British ships 12,030—tonnage, 1,587,645.

Foreign ships, 2,477—tonnage, 304,074.

In the year 1801, being the last whole year of war before the late peace—

British ships, 10,347—tonnage, 1,378,620.

Foreign, - 5,497—tonnage, 784,155.

Reduction in voyages made by British ships, 1,683—tonnage 209,025. Increase in voyages made by foreign ships, 3,030—tonnage, 476,081.

#### Abstract of Ships built in Great-Britain in the last two Years.

	1804.	1805.	Dec.	Inc.
Vessels under 100 tons	432	486	—	54
Ships, to 200 -	175	152	23	—
to 300 -	61	38	22	—
to 400 -	27	20	7	—
to 500 -	13	10	3	—
to 650 -	4	3	1	—
India, 800 to 1200 -	2	5	—	3
Total Ships -	714	714	57	57

Total Tonnage 79,612.71,495.8117.

#### SCOTLAND.

##### Population of the Highlands.

Sutherland, and High-	1755.	1801.
lands of Caithness . .	32,749	34,443
Rossshire and Cromarty	47,656	56,577
Inverness and Argyle.	127,947	155,642
Islands of Bute and Arran	6,866	11,285
Highland of Nairnshire	3,748	4,647
—Elginshire . .	1,785	1,113
—Banffshire . .	1,288	1,332
—Dumbartonshire	1,444	1,423
—Perthshire . .	32,367	30,382

Total population of the

Highlands . . . . 255,845 296,844

The first column of the above table is extracted from the population table in vol. xx. of Sir John Sinclair's statistical survey of Scotland: the second from the population abstract, printed by order of parliament

#### IRELAND.

##### Grants for Public Services, April 3, 1806. (Irish Currency.)

Linen manufacture . .	£21,600	0	0
Civil buildings . . . .	25,000	0	0
Printing and binding copies			
of acts 46 Geo. III. . .	1,200	0	0
Proclamations, &c. . .	10,500	0	0
Printing, stationary, &c.	21,880	0	0
Criminal prosecutions . .	25,000	0	0
Apprehending offenders .	2,500	0	0
Building churches and glebe			
houses . . . . .	5,000	0	0
Non-conforming ministers .	254	18	10½
Ditto . . . . .	9,499	18	0
Pratique Dublin harbour .	1,047	10	0
Gold mine, Wicklow . .	610	6	11½
Preparing public accounts .	780	0	0
Imports & exports (accounts)	450	0	0
Excise (accounts) . . . .	350	0	0
Exchequer (accounts) . .	200	0	0
Battle-axe guards (18 months)	740	0	0
Incidents, Treasury . . .	2,000	0	0
Protestant schools . . . .	22,621	6	1
Foundling hospital Dublin	22,500	0	0
Marine society <i>ib.</i> . . . .	1,588	15	0
Soldiers' children school . .	8,210	10	10
Female orphan house . .	1,081	2	2
Association for discounte-			
nancing vice, and pro-			
moting Christian Religion	1,291	2	6
Lock hospital Dublin . . .	8,988	0	0
Penitentiary Dublin . . .	22,862	17	10
Fever hospital Dublin . . .	1,030	18	6
Lying-in hospital Dublin .	2,287	8	0
Surgeons' hall (building) .	4,500	0	0
Society for promoting hus-			
bandry and arts . . . . .	10,000	0	0
Farming society . . . . .	3,000	0	0
Charitable donations . . .	400	0	0
Paving, &c. Dublin . . . .	10,000	0	0
Improvement streets Dublin	4,500	0	0
Catholic seminary . . . . .	8,000	0	0
St. Andrew's church (building)	2,700	0	0
Madam Steevens's hospital .	4,740	3	0

It appears to be the general opinion, that the public prosperity of this kingdom is increasing. In stating the Ways and Means for 1806, May 7, Sir John Newport described the official value of the exports last year, as amounting to £5,202,000, which was greater than any year since 1792, which was considered as the most favourable year for the trade of Ireland. The exchange had kept steadily low for the last four months. The Loan was contracted for last year at £5 12s. 4d. per Cent. the present year at £4 17s. 3d.

Ireland's proportion of the joint charges of the empire was . . . 8,175,197  
He reckoned as *Ways and Means*.  
In the hands of collectors . . . 139,000  
Share of million prize money given by his Majesty, . . . 127,450  
Treasury Bills . . . 500,000  
The product of the Irish Revenue for 1805, was 3,520,000, this he proposed to raise to 3,800,00

#### New Taxes.

On Muscovado Sugar, 3s. 6d. per cwt. . . . . 60,000  
On Russian and Swedish Iron, 25s. per cwt.  
On Tea below 2s. 5d. per lb. 20 per cent.  
Stamps.—Attorney, per annum, £3  
Probates of Wills, above £3,500, 2 per cent.  
Mortgages above £5,000, a Duty  
Legacies above £500, ten shillings  
Deeds of Sale  
Discharge of goods imported duty above £5, sixpence  
Distilleries.—Take off bounty on stills of 500 gallons entirely, and half the bounty on stills of 1,000 gallons . . . . . 70,000  
Malt Duties new arrangement . . . 60,000

#### AMERICA.

America has so many relations with Britain, that we consider a slight statement of its concerns previous to the appearance of our work, as no less necessary for a proper understanding of allusions likely to occur, than if it were a European state. That this immense country should increase in population, can excite no wonder, when we reflect on the natural attachment of man to the labours of the field; on the space which yet remains unappropriated in the western wilderness; and on the spirit of emigration which the troubles of Europe have promoted to an uncommon degree. The accounts of this country are kept in Dollars, which, for ease of calculation, may be taken at 5s each. their true value is 4s. 6d.

#### Dollars.

The Revenue for the year 1801	12,020,279
1802	10,154,564
1803	11,306,430
1804	12,672,323

The Revenue for 1805 did not fall short of the former year; the years 1802 and 1803, during which this Revenue sunk, were years of peace in Europe. During 1805, were sold of public lands 145,000 acres, to claimants; and 474,000 acres, at ordinary sales, making nearly 2,000,000 of acres sold since 1800, and this is taken as a branch of permanent Revenue, to the amount of 1,000,000 of dollars annually.

Revenue . . . . .	12,500,000
Sale of Lands . . . . .	1,000,000
Balance in Treasury . . . . .	4,575,000
	<hr/> 18,075,000

#### Expences.

Principal and interest of the public debt, appropriated annually . . . . .	8,000,000
Civil department, pensions, surveys, and miscellanies . . . . .	1,150,000
Foreign intercourse . . . . .	200,000
Military, and Indians . . . . .	1,030,000
Navy . . . . .	1,070,000
	<hr/> £11,450,000

#### Extras.

Navy deficiencies, 1804, 1805	600,000
Balance of American claims assumed by French Convention unpaid, 1804, September 30	3,400,000
	<hr/> 15,450,000
Receipt exceeds Expenditure . . . . .	2,625,000
	<hr/> £18,075,000

Of the public debt has been paid off . . . . .	4,377,898
Two installments to Great Britain . . . . .	1,776

Paid of the public debt since 1801 . . . . .	17,954,790
To Great Britain . . . . .	2,664,000
Balance in treasury, April 1, 1801 . . . . .	1,794,032
—September 30, 1805	4,575,634

We have already stated the unhappy event which took place at New York in April 1806 with its consequences. It is understood that a treaty is signed between Britain and this country, but the particulars are kept private till ratified.

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